Eye Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3096 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers:—
London: The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Ex Hsü Fü Yuen. | Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. | Chu Ming Siang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892. [8

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

F. W. RUTTER,
Manager. '7

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
932—61 Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 8, ORIENTAL ROAD WEST
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. '49

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } $833,333.33
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. '178

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER $3,000,000.00.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable.
No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling.
Rates of premia low.
Policies issued on all approved Forms.
For further particulars apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.
23rd February, 1892. [240

MISS STOLZ.

MANICURE, CHIROPODIST AND MASSAGE.
No. 8, COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1892. [190

Intimations

NOTICE.

A Special Sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Justices' Room, at the Magistracy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on THURSDAY, the 24th March, A.D. 1892, for the purpose of considering an application for the transfer of the Publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate No 306, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The London Hotel," now held by JOHN HUMBY, to JOACHIM GOMES who proposes to carry on the business under the sign of "The Club Hotel."

ALFRED G. WISE,
Police Magistrate.
Magistracy,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1892. [324

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1892, at the Company's Offices at 12, Noon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th March, 1892, will be submitted, for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the following Article shall be inserted in the Articles of Association of the Company after Article 21, and shall be No'd. 21A.

21A.—The Company may from time to time by special Resolution reduce its Capital by paying off Capital or cancelling Capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, or reducing the liability on the shares or otherwise, as may seem expedient, and Capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise."

Dated the 12th March, 1892.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
315] General Managers.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ninth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [274

NOTICE.

IMMEDIATELY after the above Meeting a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held to consider the question of the forfeiture of certain Shares in the Company at present standing in the name of the late General Managers.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1892. [303

DR. DENTON E. PETERSON,

AMERICAN DENTIST.

No. 9, CONNAUGHT HOUSE,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892. [215

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having removed his residence to No. 90, WELLINGTON STREET, all CLAIMS against him personally, or against the CHEANG TEK KONGSEE (the late OPIUM FARM), as well as all papers and correspondence, should be sent to the above address.

KOH CHENG SEAN.
Hongkong, 29th February, 1892. '263

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

WATERBURY WATCHES

MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS

E SERIES

is now offered for 2 dollars 50 cents each.

GENTLEMENS' J SERIES @ $4.75 EACH.
LADIES' L " " "

Inspection is respectfully invited.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,

8, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891. [1192

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool airy and comfortably furnished; and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE.
As an excellent Table Water?
For General Debility?
For Dyspepsia?
For Gout?
For Rheumatism?
For a Nerve Tonic?
For Biliousness after Excesses in Eating or Drinking?
With Gin?
With Claret?
With Wine?

Takuradzuka Natural Mineral Water, Bottled at Takuradzuka near Kobe, Japan.
Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the East. Testimonials can be seen on application.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld., Agents for Hongkong.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1892 [10

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY,

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

THE BEST,
THE MOST COMPLETE,
THE CHEAPEST, and
THE MOST USEFUL ALMANACK in Existence.

Paper Covers.....$0.40
Enlarged Edition, Bound 1.00

NOW READY,

HAZELL'S CYCLOPÆDIA

3,500 Concise and Explanatory Articles on every topic of current Political, Social, Biographical and General Interest referred to by the Press and daily conversation—revised to November 2nd, 1891.

PRICE $1.50.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1892. [6

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST DELIVERIES OF
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
STRAW HATS.
NEW SUMMER SILKS.
NEW WHITE DRESS GOODS.
NEW PRINTS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1892 [5

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,
No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES AND SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE LAMPS, STREET LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS, SHIPS' LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS 3, 4 or 5-Light,
Single and Double BRACKET LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS, READING LAMPS, BEDROOM & NURSERY LAMPS,
WINDPROOF LAMPS, SAFETY LAMPS,
SHIP'S SALOON, CABIN, ENGINE ROOM and BULKHEAD LAMPS,
SPECIAL CARGO LAMPS,
CHAIR LAMPS, CARRIAGE and JINRICKSHA LAMPS, HAND LAMPS and LANTERNS,
GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, SPARE BURNERS, FOUNTS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892. [29

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMENS' OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety.
SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS and AMMUNITION.
PORPOISE-HIDE, DARK, TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER & ENGLISH-CALF BOOTS & SHOES.
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAND-TOOLS and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1892. [42

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. F. RAPP has received instructions to Sell by
PUBIC AUCTION
(without reserve, to the highest bidder),
ON
SATURDAY,
the 19th day of March, 1892, at Noon,
at the OFFICES of the AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED,
38 and 40 Queen's Road Central
(if not previously disposed of by Private Contract),
VALUABLE LEASHOLD PROPERTY,

being Nos. 1 to 11, MOUNTAIN VIEW, the PEAK, VICTORIA, in the Colony of HONGKONG, and situated on Rural Building Lot No. 60 and the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18, as the premises are held for the residues of two several terms of 75 years and 75 years respectively from the 10th day of December, 1877, and the 28th day of February, 1882, respectively granted therein, subject to the payment of the proportion of Crown Rents payable in respect thereof and the performance of the Crown Covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof.

These Houses are situate on one of the finest sites in the Hill District known as Mountain View, and face the Harbour on the North, the Ladrone Islands on the South, and command views of the finest scenery the Island and its surroundings afford.

The Houses are exceptionally cool in Summer, and are externally built of Amoy brick. With a little outlay of money they could be rendered as attractive externally as they are well appointed and comfortable internally. Nos. 1 and 11 each contain six good sized dwelling rooms, and the remaining houses five. They are provided with bath rooms and all necessary out offices. Gas is laid on

The Sale offers to Hongkong residents, desirous of living in their own homes, an opportunity which is not likely to occur again.

The Vendors have arranged for part of the Purchase Money to remain on Mortgage, for a term of years in the case of approved Purchasers by them, but the Debentures of the Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited, will not be accepted in lieu of cash.

The Houses will be sold in one Lot or separate Lots, comprising one house each, at the option of the Vendors.

For further particulars, Sale Plan, and Conditions of Sale, apply to
THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED;
WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors to the Vendors;
or
F. RAPP.
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1892. [305

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1892. [320

VICTORIA LODGE
HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1892. [321

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMUND THOMAS BOND was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1892.

DEACON & CO.
Canton, 11th March, 1892. [309

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. CARL WILHELM LONGUET to sign our Firm per procuration.

KRUSE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [270

NOTICE.

THE style of the Firm of POATE & NOBLE, DENTAL SURGEONS, has been changed to "Dr. J. W. NOBLE," and will be represented as under:—

JOSEPH W. NOBLE, HERBERT D. REQUA, CHAS. L. SNYDER } Hongkong and Singapore.
HERBERT POATE } 35, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892. [259

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"MACDUFF,"
Captain Porter, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March 1892. [295

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"LIGHTNING,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1892. [329

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Captain Vywyan, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1892. [312

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship
"TORRINGTON,"
Captain Berwick, will have prompt despatch for above Ports after arrival.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1892. [35

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"HIROSHIMA MARU,"
Captain J. H. Pyne, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th March 1892 [317

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "LIGHTNING" are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 16th instant, will be landed at Consignees' Risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1892. [316

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CHINA"
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1892. [2

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LAIU," FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, to-day.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th inst. or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst. at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1892. [313

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MACDUFF,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. TO-DAY.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1892 [295

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [884

Entimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c.

EUCALYPTUS OIL AND INFLUENZA.

"OF all the preventives, OIL OF EUCALYPTUS, either disguised under fancy names or in its pure state, has earned the most professional and lay support, and up to the present it certainly seems to have vindicated the claims put forward in its behalf."—*Chemist and Druggist*. Feb. 6th, 1892.

DAKINS' STANDARD BRAND OF EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Bottles, 50 cts. and $1.00

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

	PORTS. (*For Invalids and general use*).	Per doz. Case.	Per Bot.
A	Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	$10	$1.00
B	Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C	Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D	Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (*Old Bottled*)	18	1.50
	SHERRIES.		
A	Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B	Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C	Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
C C	Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.10
D	Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	12	1.10
E	Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (*Old Bottled*)	14	1.25
		Per Case. 1 doz. Quarts.	Per Case 2 doz. Pints.
	CLARETS.		
A	Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	$ 4	$4.50
B	St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C	St. Julien, Red Capsule	7	7.50
D	La Rose, Red Capsule	11	12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

		Per doz. Case.	Per Bot.
	BRANDY.		
A	Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	$13	$1.20
B	Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	15	1.40
C	Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	20	1.75
D	Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	30	2.50
	SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A	Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B	Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C	Watson's Abelour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D	Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E	Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10
	IRISH WHISKY.		
A	John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B	John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C	John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
	Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00
	GIN.		
A	Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0 40
B	Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C	Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50
	RUM.		
	Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
	Good Leeward Island	$1.50 per Gallon.	

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacoa, Heering's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892. [4

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

PUBLIC AUDITING.

We have frequently in these columns during the past ten years called attention to the generally inefficient system of auditing the accounts of joint stock companies which prevails in this colony, and suggested what from our point of view seemed very desirable amendments in methods that are all but universally admitted to be the reverse of satisfactory. But notwithstanding facts that were beyond dispute and arguments that could not be controverted, old custom, that ridiculous fetich of Hongkong business management, could not be set aside, and the same slipshod system of audit that existed forty years ago has not yet been improved on. The professional abilities of the gentlemen who have acted as auditors for our numerous public companies may leave little or no room for fault-finding, although, of course, properly qualified accountants would have been a decided improvement; but the system, which usually means a perfunctory examination of statements of account carefully drawn out by the clerical staff of the company, taking for granted the alleged *bonâ fide* character of securities, and accepting without demur the assurances of manager or secretary that the cash in hand is all right, can scarcely be accurately described as a reliable and independent audit. At the present time damaging rumours are unfortunately prevalent throughout the colony which, if well-founded, cannot but effect great changes in public auditing, and we need therefore make no apology for reproducing the following very able article on the subject from a recent issue of the *Sydney Bulletin*:—

ANANIAS, THE AUDITOR.

The few remaining "land-banks" of Australia—the straggling survivors of the great financial storm—are still bursting one by one, and of these institutions there will presently be none remaining. The boasted "revival of public confidence," so glibly foretold by the daily press, never comes, and in any case no amount of confidence can prop up an establishment which lives by borrowing money at 10 per cent. and lending it out again at eight. The banks that are gone are now being overhauled by the bankruptcy officials, and they all exhibit a great and horrible discrepancy between the balance-sheet and the reality; and the banks that are not gone, but are only going, keep on issuing more balance-sheets, many of which will probably excite public derision in times to come, when the capital is missing, and the reserve-fund *non est*, and the securities are brown paper, and there are no assets save air and utter emptiness. All these balance-sheets are "carefully audited" by more or less reputable accountants, with the same invariable result. Even the week before the great explosion the auditor always guarantees that everything is perfectly correct; and though the alleged securities are only dead men's I O U's, he testifies that he has gone through them and found that the capital is safely and prudently invested, and when the alleged available cash is £10,000 and the visible funds are only 4s. 2d. and an obliterated postage-stamp, he issues a signed statement that he has checked the said balance and that everything is absolutely without flaw. Also, the books may be all hopeless and unutterable chaos, but he always compliments the management on the scrupulous accuracy displayed, and strangely enough, the public still believe and never seem to realise that the auditor and the Tichborne claimant and the great sea-serpent are all built on the same general plan.

There is absolutely no balance-sheet on the face of the financial earth to which hundreds of auditors will not certify—provided they receive their fee—without the slightest question. The accounts of the City of Glasgow Bank were duly inspected for some twelve or fifteen years of utter rottenness, and always "found to be strictly accurate." The Bank of Van Diemen's Land was audited in like manner. So was the Northumberland (N.S.W.) Banking Company, which was attested as being in a highly prosperous state until it dried up like a vision. So was that other bank which recently failed to discover that its manager had allowed himself an unsecured overdraft of something over £100,000. Matthias Larkin was audited for many years without arousing the slightest suspicion. Every swindle—every glaring fraud which lives upon the public in any part of the world—is duly and scientifically audited; and so long as the swindle is perpetrated by the directors or proprietors of the institution—that is to say, by those who hire the auditor—the report always announces that things are in a condition which exceeds the brightest hopes of everybody concerned. Among all the bubbles that have burst in recent times, there is—so far as we are aware—not one case in which the blind and deranged supervisor of accounts did the slightest service in protecting the interests of the shareholders or the outside public. Judging from results, there seems to be every reason to believe that Ananias was an auditor.

The position occupied by this functionary is curious and anomalous. In the first place, there is no guarantee whatsoever that he knows anything of accounts. Anybody who can hire an office and get credit for a brass plate is an auditor, and he may even get through without the office and the brass plate. He may be an ex-mud-carter, or a person who shovelled dirt, or a bricklayer; if it is the interest of his employers to engage a man who is absolutely certain never to notice a discrepancy, the chances are that he *is* one of these. His business is, above all things, to detect frauds perpetrated by the managers and directors at the expense of the shareholders. Yet, in most cases, he is appointed by the same managers and directors whom he is supposed to view with an all-seeing and hostile eye—their personal voting power and that of their friends and proxies being generally sufficient to outvote the handful of shareholders who roll up at the annual meeting. He is nominated, directly or indirectly, by them, either because he is weak and spineless, or is unscrupulous and open to bribery, or is utterly ignorant and incompetent, or, again, because he is too poor to risk losing his miserable salary by making unpleasant discoveries. He understands that he is appointed expressly for the purpose of not finding out anything, and that he will hold his place only so long as he shows no signs of finding out anything, and he finds out nothing accordingly. If the detectives were appointed by the votes of the criminal classes, and were liable when they interrupted a burglar to be dismissed by that burglar there and then, it would exactly represent the situation. The auditor is a spy and a detective whose great business it is (or ought to be) to run down the fraudulent director, but as the director virtually appoints his own detective he naturally selects one who, he is quite sure, will never cause him the slightest inconvenience.

The one constant and reliable feature about the general public is that it can't even audit its own wash-bill. It is guiltless of arithmetic and even of ordinary horse-sense. When a company offers to borrow money from the harmless, necessary depositor at ten per cent., and lend it out again at eight, it is a hundred chances to one that it never notices the awful anomaly. It will believe in any kind of balance-sheet that is placed before it, except in times of general panic, and then it believes in nothing at all; but, whether it believes or not, the document is as unintelligible to it as an Assyrian inscription is to a goat. We have before us, at the present moment, a balance-sheet issued by a well-advertised financial institution, in which the gross amount of a debt and a certain sum paid in reduction of that debt are added together, so that, on paper at least, the item grows by being reduced; the publication is duly attested by the usual alleged accountant, and so far no one appears to have noticed the difference. In view of the general public stupidity, the auditor is the only possible safeguard of the shareholders, and, though the auditor wrecks them every time, their child-like faith in him never seems to diminish. Every day he guarantees packets of wrapping-paper as being valuable securities, and takes his useless affidavit that he has seen and counted the cash that doesn't exist, and swears that the absconded swindler's P.N., or the corpse's unsecured overdraft, is a solid asset; and though he thereby gets his salary under false pretences and becomes part and parcel of a villainous fraud, he never seems to get into gaol as a consequence. He is arrested occasionally, and then he is bailed out, and next he is acquitted as being the victim of undeserved misfortune, and that is all.

There is no evil, excepting death, that is absolutely without a remedy. In the first place, the auditor, like the lawyer and the physician, should be a licensed officer, who has proved by examination before a competent board his fitness for his work, and an absolutely and hopelessly ignorant member of the profession should be made an impossibility. It is still possible to find a licensed attorney or doctor who knows exceedingly little, but to find one who knows absolutely nothing is a matter of difficulty, and the auditor could at least be elevated to the same sufficiently mean standard. The law, of course, cannot forbid a man to die without a doctor, if he absolutely insists on doing so, nor does it prevent a man being hanged without a lawyer; and in like manner any company or partnership may go to financial ruin without calling in an expert to supervise its accounts if it feels that way; but so long as a body of shareholders pay and rely upon an auditor the State can, at all events, give some assurance that that they will get the individual they pay for. And in the second place, the auditor of every company should be appointed by the personal suffrages of the shareholders assembled in general meeting, no directors being allowed to vote. Such an arrangement is absolutely necessary, seeing that the chief business of this particular official is to keep a strict watch upon the directors. He exists on the well-founded assumption that the board and the manager and the clerical staff are a joint public conspiracy to be continually guarded against. He is, in short, a hired detective and spy, and if he is entirely dependent for his appointment on the very enemy he is supposed to watch with a sleepless eye, his supervision is necessarily a mockery. And, having accepted his position, he should be held civilly and criminally responsible for the due performance of his duties. He practically undertakes to prevent, or to promptly detect, frauds; if he is incapable of doing it then he has obtained his salary under false pretences and should be treated accordingly; if he is capable of doing it and does not do it, then he should be prosecuted for criminal negligence or for wilful dishonesty as circumstances direct. The position is a strictly logical one. The man who undertakes to supervise a steamship or a locomotive is held responsible if the steamship is wrecked or the locomotive is shattered either through his carelessness or his ignorance, and the fact that he did not wilfully run his engine or his vessel to destruction is not regarded as any sufficient excuse. The man who undertakes to supervise a financial institution suffers no hardship if he is treated on an exactly similar principle.

The auditor, in short, should be the professional foe of the director—the hired bloodhound who is for ever on his track. The only reason for his existence is the assumption that directors are not honest and reliable, and he should treat them accordingly. The chronic explanation, whenever some big institution crumbles unexpectedly away and all its assets vanish like a baseless assumption in the dark, is that he "accepted the assurances" of somebody, and in a general way the auditor who accepts the assurances of anybody should be put in gaol. Over and over again the story is told of how he passed the title-deeds of some utterly useless swamp as being valuable property because he was told to do so—of how he accepted a bundle of sham parchments as genuine securities—of how he passed a bogus bank-book, without comparison with the bank ledgers, or assumed a dead creditor to be alive and solvent, or guaranteed the cash which he never counted, or took it for granted that an empty safe was full of valuable assets. Yet his business is to assume, as a general principle, that the manager and the directors and the entire staff are lying in every particular, and he has no more right to accept their statements without absolute verification than the policeman has to believe the unsupported assurances of the burglar whom he interrupts when he is making off with his "swag." Moreover, the auditor who accepts favours from any board of directors with whom he has business relations should be as promptly discharged and disqualified as the Judge who is convicted of taking gratuities from the Chinese *fan-tan* expert; the act may be perfectly innocent in either case, but the probabilities against its being so are altogether too numerous. And, finally, the accountant who devotes himself to this branch of business should be paid at a rate which is commensurate with his responsibilities. Under present conditions any cheap ignoramus will fill the bill, and, as a natural consequence, the remuneration is carefully adjusted to correspond with the probable uselessness of the person who receives it. There are few good auditors, because it is more profitable to be a bad one. The skilled accountant, if he performs his duty conscientiously, devotes to it an amount of time and labour which is absolutely ruinous. Then, as the result of this waste of energy, he finds out discrepancies, and is either "sacked" at once for finding them out, or else he gains an unenviable reputation which leads to his being quietly shunted at the next election of officers. The model auditor is the man who never asks unpleasant questions, and who drinks comfortably with the board.

TELEGRAMS.

MALTA'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, March 12th.

Holden, formerly a sergeant in the Royal Engineers, has been charged at Manchester with having sold to the French Government details of the defences of Malta. The case was remanded.

GREAT FIRE IN MANILA.

MANILA, March 15th, 9 a.m.

A great fire took place in the Escolta on Sunday night, causing great destruction of property. No lives lost nor personal accidents reported.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

If you have a Jonah among your friends, don't sit down and cry about it; be a whale.

THE German law courts have decided that it is libellous to call a man a Social Democrat.

THE impression prevails that the Queen will confer the entirely new title of Duke of London upon Prince George of Wales.

THE city of Chicago has 400 churches and not one public bath. Cleanliness, apparently, is not next to godliness in that great city. Where is Hongkong?

PICTURES of actresses in pink tights are not immoral, according to Judge Parmenter of Boston, Mass. A commonsense ruling, we should say.

SINCE Mount Morgan gold mines were opened nine years ago 383,335 tons of stone have been treated for 607,697 oz. of gold. The average number of 1,400 men is employed.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another part of this issue, Woodyear's Circus will re-open on Friday night, when a grand assault-at-arms will be given in addition to the ordinary circus acts.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

AT THE TRADING COMPANY'S.

Clara.—Which garters shall I buy, dear, the red or the black?

Maude.—Why, the red, of course. You can't see the black a yard away!

SIR BRYAN O'Loghlen, a well known Melbourne barrister, announced the other day that though he has "taken silk" he means to appear in court without a Junior when it suits him, and that if the Victorian Attorney-General doesn't like it he will resign the Q.C.-ship. The world moves.

A PRIVATE meeting of shareholders in the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, held yesterday, decided on the advisability of temporarily suspending operations at the mines. The Company's London representatives are making an effort to dispose of a portion of the concession, but no definite proposal has yet been put before the directors.

TWO trains are now being built in Russia for the Czar, the coaches of which will be lined with heavy steel plates. The Russian steel manufacturers have been severely taxed to produce plates of the requisite length to avoid piecing, but the Alexandrowski Works of the Société Franco-Russe have succeeded in rolling plates sixty feet long and four feet wide. This establishment was found to be the only one in Russia that could do the work.

FRANCIS, Q.C.

Shameen Hotel Co. meeting, Feb. 20th.	*Continuation of same meeting, Mar. 12th.*
"I sincerely hope that the gentlemen of the press will also take down my remarks."	"This is a private meeting of shareholders; by what authority are the reporters allowed here?"

CHINA, remarks an American contemporary, is often spoken of as progressive to-day because she has bought Krupp guns and ordered ironclads, and we fondly fancy that she knows what to do with them. We shall form a more correct idea of her power by conceiving a country as large and as favourably situated as the United States, without a telegraph pole, without a railway, with highways fallen to decay, with canals useless, by reason of neglect, and with every other evidence that she has not merely remained stationary, but has been going backwards pitifully fast.

A SYDNEY paper says that the new P. and O. steamer Oriental, is a fast and splendid vessel but, up to date, people dislike her greatly. "We can't travel by that steamer," they say unanimously; "it's only got one funnel." The average passenger thinks that the funnel is the thing that shoves the vessel along, and the craft with two chimneys is consequently supposed to go just twice as fast as the vessel with one—which is much the same as assuming that the man who smokes two cigars walks twice as quickly as the man who only smokes one. The P. and O. Co. had better build some four-funnel steamers and monopolise the trade.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Sequah, the "Modern Saviour," has been doing wonders in Macao, half a dozen well-known chronic rheumatics having been put on their feet and set going in good order, besides hundreds of less prominent but equally efficient cures. This afternoon (16th) at one o'clock there was to be a great Chinese procession, probably headed by Viscount Senna Fernandez, who has been actively organising the ceremony; a big gold medal, with gorgeous Chinese scrolls, will be presented to the Medicine Man, who is greatly esteemed for his charity to Macao's leading section—the poor. The presentation will take place at the Boa Vista Hotel.

WE are authorised to flatly contradict the *Daily Press* report of what it styles "a terrible accident" in to-day's issue of the paper. The man who penned the paragraph in question laid on the highest colouring possible regardless of the detrimental effect it might have on the leading hotel in the Colony. The facts of the case are as follows:—On Friday afternoon last a coolie working on the fourth floor of new wing of the Hongkong Hotel missed his footing and fell head-over-heels down several flights of *stairs*—not down the lift, or "the shaft which is to be the lift when completed." He was picked up by a comrade, taken to the Hospital, and expired twenty-four hours afterwards.

THE *Ceylon Independent* reports a fatal accident to a gentleman jockey which occurred at the Darrawalla race-meeting on February 15th. Mr. R. E. Waller was riding a horse named Pahang in one of the events, and after a good race home won by a short length from St. George. After passing the winning post the horses had to take a sharp curve to the right, exactly the same as on the Hongkong course, and a run of about a hundred yards brought them on the high road. In this instance Pahang made for the road, with St. George in close attendance, but a crowd of coolies blocked the way, and the leader, colliding against two women, fell heavily and threw his reader. Mr. Waller was picked up insensible, and although two doctors were at once in attendance he never recovered consciousness and died within a few minutes of the accident.

A COMMISSION is now engaged in apportioning the proceeds of the percentage levied by the French Government on betting transactions. This tax yielded no less than 2,000,000 francs during the past year.

THE *Daily Press* man is again out in his geography. Oporto, *mon cher*, is not in Spain nor on the Spanish coast, but is, next to Lisbon, the most important town in Portugal. You must not try in this way to give an original appearance to other people's translations.

A CHINAMAN, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for larceny, attempted to commit suicide in Victoria Gaol this morning, by hanging himself with a towel. When cut down by a warder life was almost extinct, but since he was bled by Dr. Marques his pulse has improved, though consciousness has not yet been restored. There will probably be a funeral.

THE eight-rounds glove contest at Woodyear's Circus on Saturday night, between Billy Waters, middle-weight champion of British Columbia, and Edward Brown, a heavy-weight from Cincinnati, U.S.A., should attract all the "sports" in the colony. Ordinary boxing gloves will be used, and 'the merry mill' will be carried out under Queensberry rules. A first-class exhibition is confidently looked for.

IN a recent address Chief Justice Lilley, of Queensland, said:—"I look upon every attempt made now to bind the colonies closer to the mother country as an advance[d] towards the absolute independence of Australia. . . . Instead of getting nearer to England we are getting farther off, because one generation of natives after another knows less of England and feels less affection towards her. That is the cause that is making us distant. . . . Whatever physical means may be employed to connect the two countries in regard to time and distance, you can never bridge the distance which is created by remoteness of birth and different ideas, by diverse interests, and the distance of blood, by the intermixture of other races—European races that have no sympathy with England—and the growth of adverse interests."

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE OPIUM FARMER.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr Wise, Mr. Koh Cheng Sean, late lessee of the Opium Monopoly, appeared on remand to answer a charge of embezzling over $19,000 of Opium Farm money. As before, Mr. Francis, Q.C., prosecuted and Mr. H. L. Dennys defended.

Choi Tien Su was further examined as to the receipts entered by him in the day book. Several items were entered as receipts, by direction of defendant, though witness himself could not say that he had seen the amounts paid in at all.

At this point Mr. Francis said that, having concluded the investigation of the books as far as Chinese witnesses could go, he proposed to hand over the translations to a European accountant for examination. Of course, such items as defendant had ordered to be entered, he must be responsible for. The examination of the witness then proceeded.

When defendant was arrested witness was present, and assisted in counting the money then found in the office. A large sum was found in the chest kept by witness; not in the safe. Could not say how much, but it was the previous two days' money, and would be over $2,000. One Sunday in November the captain of one of the Farm launches came and asked witness for $500 for defendant, which witness gave him out of the safe. The launch man brought the key of the safe, to get the money. Witness did not remember giving $1,000 to anyone from the safe for defendant. Koh Cheng Sean once got $300 from witness himself. It was not entered in the book, as it was witness' own money, and he afterwards deducted the $300 from the day's farm money handed over to defendant. Defendant only once sent the key of the safe.

Cross-examined:—From July 1st to February 27th every entry was in the writing of witness. Some entries he made because he actually received or paid the amounts himself; and the rest he made because he was told. Sometimes Oh Tek Leong told him. At the time when Cheng Kut was incapable Oh Tek Leong did so, but at no other time. Tek Leong (prosecutor) did so in the latter half of July; nobody else instructed him. Since then, witness advanced various sums which Tek Leong asked for, and put them down in the book. Witness knew nothing at all of the working part of the Opium Farm. Cheng Kut became insane about July 16. Witness then saw the safe opened and the money counted, but could not remember the amount. On February 18th Tek Leong asked witness for $300, and afterwards got it from Cheng Sean, who gave it him from the farm money. This amount was not entered. Witness could not say of his own knowledge if Tek Leong's account was overdrawn. Cheng Sean told witness not to give Tek Leong the $300 which he asked for, saying he was overdrawn more than $2,000, according to the books, besides over $2,000 not entered in the books. Previous to this witness had advanced sums from the Farm's money to Tek Leong on request, without consulting Cheng Sean. Witness had only three times seen the safe opened—once in July, when the money was counted, again in February, and once when he opened it himself. Cheng Sean had charge of the safe.

Re-examined—Witness had given Tek Leong the Farm's money several times, but had not always put it down in the books. He told Cheng Sean of every such item when handing over the balance to him. From the 1st August, all the money which was entered as "received" but was not received by witness, was so entered by direction of defendant; not anybody else.

Lo Fook was next called by Mr. Francis. The man who responded said his name was Lo Heng, otherwise Lo Keng Chi; that Lo Fuk was his brother, and was now in Singapore. Witness was employed as second clerk in the Farm. Had no shares. Kept some of the books, one a "daily account" and the other a "rough day book." The former was made up from Tien Su's cash book. Witness himself copied all the entries exactly.

The figures were then taken in detail, compared and verified for every day throughout the period of the alleged embezzlements. Witness then said that he had shown Cheng Sean his books regularly; defendant always returned the books in a little while, saying they were all right.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin.

On the court resuming, the same witness was further examined, on the same lines as the preceding witness. He said the first clerk kept a book giving each customer's whole account separately.

Cross-examined: Witness did not of his own knowledge know anything about the items in the books, except that he copied them from the first clerk's books. Did not know who "Man Tee Hing" was—the words meant "ever victorious." Witness was not Lo Fook, but his brother; was not in partnership with his brother. His brother (Lo Lam) was partner in a firm called Lo Fook, and witness did business for him in Hongkong. Defendant did not tell witness Oh Tek Leong was overdrawn $2,000. Defendant did say he objected to Tek Leong getting this last advance of $300, and he gave as his reason that Tek Leong was $2,000 overdrawn, and could have the $300 only if the Singapore partners would guarantee it.

Poh Sin Yok, an employee of the late farm during the last 12 months, said he kept the ledger-book. Witness copied entries from the rough day book; knew nothing of the transactions represented by the items which he copied. Early in the 11th moon of last year (December 3rd) the Tung Tak Hong paid in $3,130 to the farm. There was no other entry in December referring to the Tung Tak, inward or outward. On January 31st the Tung Tak was credited with $3,555 for boiling 72 chests of opium. Tek Leong brought witness a note (in English) and asked him to put this item into the book.

At this point considerable difficulty arose in the interpretation of the witness' statements. Both plaintiff and defendant, said (through their lawyers) that the interpreter was utterly unable to express the questions or answers properly. The dialect was Fokien, or *chinchew*, for which there is no capable police court interpreter; the present man being very feeble in his English. Mui Lam Sing, master of the Farm launch *Wing-kwai* for six years, said he knew the defendant, while in Penang and also in Hongkong. He remembered getting $500 for him about end of November last from Choi Tien Su. He took it to Cheng Sean at Kowloon, in a *po-tze* gambling house. Defendant had sent him for it, giving him a bunch of keys, to take to Choi Tien Su to get the money. Cheng Sean had several Europeans with him on a trip in the launch leaving at 3 p.m.; it was about 8 p.m. when he sent for the money. The launch did not arrive at Kowloon until about 6. Defendant was gambling, and lost. They left about two o'clock in the morning. The $500 was all gone—some lost at *po-tze* and some lent to the Europeans. Defendant had been in the launch four or five times to Kowloon to gamble. This was the last occasion, as witness' launch was smashed up in a gale on December 3rd. Witness saw Choi Tien Su get the $500 out of an iron safe in the accountant's room.

Cross-examined.—The launch was out on a picnic that day, finishing at Kowloon City. Not a spul on board took any money, so somebody had to send for some, as they wanted a little gambling. The money was for the use of all on board. Witness did not know that it was originally intended to go to Kowloon and gamble. Oh Tak Leong had been to the *po-tze* houses often, and gambled.

At three o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 2 p.m.

A DOLLAR A COLUMN.

"TELEGRAPH" STORIES BY THE COMBINED GENIUS OF THE GREATEST MEN ON EARTH.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, OR A CALF WITH A HEART OF PUTTY.

(Continued.)

PART III.

The Council at our dinner-table had serious matters now to discuss. It became known that the man who committed suicide had, by some fraud not yet disclosed, caused a great loss to his firm and to the Bank, which led first to the failure of the firm (though that was not definitely announced until a few weeks afterwards), then to the collapse of the Bank, and ultimately to a series of financial crashes, great and small, and the first really serious panic ever known in the hitherto successful history of the Colony. And all this through one man's mad love of gambling!

The little love comedy was now a dismal failure too. Quassy had been offered his release from the engagement, and had accepted the offer with apparent eagerness. Why? Well, it is never fair to judge motives, and likely enough his were noble and magnanimous; but we none of us thought so. At first he put on a bold face and asserted that he was well out of it; that he had had a narrow escape, that he was delighted to have got out so well, and that everybody was agreed, and ought to be agreed, in congratulating him. Our Mess did not take that view, and a motion was adopted unanimously, without discussion, that he be expelled from the Mess. After his expulsion he made himself unpleasant several times on casually meeting some of us outside, and the result was that a little hard sense was kicked into him.

Even his fast friend O'Grady did not openly defend him, but kept quieter and more reserved than ever now that his chum was gone. The fact was, he too had almost given up the youngster as no good. After much thought he resolved to give him one more chance; it was a forlorn hope, and O'Grady had lost all interest in his one-time absorbing pastime of using the two young people as puppets for his own amusement. Still, he retained just a trace of his liking for the boy, even after this worst exhibition; so he made one more effort in his behalf, a subtle and risky effort, requiring all his deepest plotting. "Br'er Fox he lay low again."

Salonica's father, whom we might call Mr. S., was in sore straits. The failure of the Bank had ruined hundreds, and seriously affected thousands, all over the China ports; and he was as badly let in as any private individual of them all. For twenty-eight years he had worked, and saved, all he could for his family—Sally being the youngest of the three. All his savings had been lodged in the Federated Far Eastern Bank; and he had looked forward to a comfortable old age and a substantial provision for his children. And now—now, after a life spent in one cause, after toiling and slaving, after denying himself for all these years, he was within a month of leaving the Service, and had lost everything. His pension would be about enough to pay for his washing.

O'Grady was glad now that he had become so intimate with the old man. The few friends who, as in all such cases, were all that friends in distress could be after the false ones had left, were in much the same plight as Mr. S. himself. None so well as O'Grady could offer help, and none so gently and with such quiet, matter-of-fact dignity. The old man felt quite happy, after all, saying cheerily that it was worth while being ruined to meet such friendship.

O'Grady left our Mess, and went to stay with Mr. S., who of course could not go to England now, but must find something to do in Hongkong; a boarder would help to pay the rent, at least. Moreover, O'Grady found this to suit his purposes in a number of ways. For one thing, it disposed of us and our meddlesome Council. In his new position, of course he was regarded by the S. family as a sort of little tin god on wheels, which rather tired him. He confided to me once that he was by nature unusually susceptible to flattery, which quite upset him, so much that he always tried to avoid it, as he could not help feeling horribly proud of himself when directly or indirectly complimented; but now he was getting used to it.

After a while, when things had settled down a bit all round, he cautiously resumed the thread of his little private comedy. It was evident that the former tactics, of gentle and well-disguised "booming," would not help Quassy with the girl a bit. He had soon discovered that Quassy, who was now again moderately friendly with him, had a "sorter hankering"

after the prize he had rejected. But the prize itself was now not to be had, unless a miracle should happen.

So it did. O'Grady thought the problem over, long and often. He had tried to gain the greatest possible influence over Sally so as to turn it in favour of the youngster, but to his dismay he found that she disregarded and sometimes sharply resented his efforts to restore the young fool to her favour; instead, the girl showed symptoms of more than friendship for himself. This would not do at all. He did not fancy the young lady quite so much—not in that way, at any rate—he only liked to hold her and Quassy in his hands, and play with them, metaphorically speaking. He had now, without anyone noticing, gained complete control of her and her father; but this did not enable him to bring the poor languishing boy back into the fold. It would do no good to go further on this tack, especially if Sally should really become fond of him. Fortunately, she had not yet realised her own feelings.

Only a miracle could bring matters back into their proper course, and at last he found a way to work it. He wrote and showed to her a letter, purporting to have been written by the man who committed suicide, to himself.

"Dear O'Grady:—To gain time I have sent this letter under cover to a friend in Ireland, who will, I hope, send it back to you, without opening of course, so that you will receive it nearly three months after it is written. By that time all will be over with me."

(The date of the letter was just two days before the big smash of the Bank, and the suicide of the man. The letter was, of course, said to be received by O'Grady three months later.)

"This is a dying confession. You know I was always fond of Manila lottery tickets. You do not know that during the last three or four years I have been plunging heavily. Last month I had the biggest plunge, a thousand tickets, and only got a fifty for it all. Altogether I have sunk $30,000, and never got a cent but this once. Now I would win, I know, but I can't go on.

"You do not know where I got all the money. You often used to say I lived three times my income, and you were right. You used to say I must have got it at Kowloon, but there you were you were wrong. I lost at Kowloon, sometimes $2000 in one night, and hardly ever won. I got all this from the firm. Of course, as all fools like myself do, I expected to repay with winnings; and would, I know, if I could have kept it up only a week longer. That $50 in the Manila was the turn of my luck—but too late!

"I got all the money by altering the books. You may know that for two years I have had all the books of our firm in my hands. Well, all that time I have altered them. Lately, young Quasimodo, who does one branch under me, spotted it. Like a young fool, he told me of it first, and I like a devil persuaded him to keep mum. Then I had to make a bigger effort than ever, and the boss saw it a week ago. As it was in Quassy's books, of course he thought Q. had done it, and so he spoke to me. Some fiend prompted me to leave him under that impression, and he at once set about a thorough investigation. Then I knew it would all come out for Quassy has only been here six months, and the books have been cooked from month to month ever since I had them. So I said nothing to anybody, but decided to get out of it. By that time a close watch had been put on everybody in the hong, so I could not leave the Colony. There was nothing left but to put an end to myself.

"Now, I am writing, with a bottle of laudanum (for toothache!) before me; I want to put everything as straight as I can. The money has gone, and there's no getting it back. From what I know of the firm's present standing, I think this will smash it badly. It would not be really involved, if only time could be obtained; but a rush just now will find it weak and unprepared, and the assets, if realised hastily, will only fetch about thirty per cent. The banks that have advanced will be let in badly too."

(It would not do to predict exactly all that had happened, so O'Grady made the man seem not to expect a total collapse of the Federated Far East Bank.)

"Another thing—young Quasimodo will be under suspicion. In fact, I am afraid that by this time he may be in gaol, as my accomplice since he arrived. So I now wish to state emphatically that he knew nothing at all about it. Nobody need know that he had detected it; tell them from me simply that he knew nothing at all of it."

Other matter there was in the letter, to make it look natural. O'Grady fixed the whole thing beautifully, and shewed it to Sally first. He explained that, according to this, Quassy had acted foolishly, yes—but all to shield a friend; that through his noble magnanimity he had run great risk of being imprisoned for a long term; that while the suspicion was liable to fall on him, he could not in honour ask to have his engagement kept; and that he was thus making an appalling sacrifice which would surely ruin his young life.

Sally opened her innocent eyes at this, and looked away for full five minutes. In silence, the two sat thinking, thinking, thinking, each of them in wild uncertainty of soul. O'Grady, seeing that his Machiavellian plot was succeeding, was suddenly seized with an idea that he was doing a horrible thing—driving a girl into a union with a man whom she supposed to be a hero, all the time that he was a loathsome, mercenary coward. In concocting the letter, O'Grady had entered on his task so earnestly that he had come near regarding the story of the young man's self-denial as the truth. Now, this letter was shown to one person—would it not get to others, would it not become known to Quassy's employers, now in the throes of a tedious liquidation? Would it not lead to an examination of the books he had pretended were falsified? Would not his whole plot be shamefully exposed, and Quasimodo in worse disgrace than ever? But then, again, the boy might have been self-denying in other ways. He had not, of course, done all this as falsely represented in the forged letter of the dead man; but he knew, he must have known when that man committed suicide, that the firm was bankrupt; and so it might have been—nay, it was to a certainty real self-denial that impelled him to break the engagement. Then, thought O'Grady, what was the need for all this false yarn? Why not have put this true heroism forward alone? Oh, of course, that had been tried, and was not regarded. He had tried every straightforward effort, without success, so this little swindle could be excused. Ah, after all it was all right.

Meantime, Sally too had been trying to collect her thoughts and analyse the situation. It was a simple enough matter: there had been trouble, the engagement had to be put off—only put off; then she had thought he did not care for her, but thanks to this good friend she knew better now. Yes, it was all right again, and he would surely come back to her before long.

"You had better destroy that letter, Miss Sally; there is no need for any confession from the poor fellow now, as no suspicion has been attached to anybody; and it would be a charity to him to bury his story."

Thus the plot was completed, the comedy was ended, and the secret was hidden away for ever.

EPILOGUE.

"Apollo struck the lyre,"
The ancient songs relate,
Though what he hit the liar with
They all omit to state.

"*The* liar"—only one
There seems to have been then
But now he'd have no end of fun
With the present race of men.

For all men now tell lies—
Of course they say they don't,
But even in that very word
They lie, as is their wont.

A very few confess
They'd love truth, if they could;
But they think that, none the less,
Sometimes to lie is good.

A JOURNEY TO THE WEST OF CHINA.

(From *Shanghai Mercury*.)

I.

"Ichang, a small place on the way to Chungking." Such was the adequate description of a Shanghai journal. But that was in the olden days when life in Ichang was synonymous with exile. Now, however, since the "latest riot" has brought the little port into prominence, and the ordinary foreigner has by the aid of "the last revised" atlas discovered where Ichang really is, matters have changed. So, at least, we found it, when after a pleasant trip from Hankow during which we received many courteous favours at the hands of Captain Cain and the officers of the *Teh-hsing*, we anchored opposite the dingy building that does duty for the British Consulate. While speaking of steamers it is impossible not to express delight at the change from the time when the Hankow-Ichang traffic was practically in the hands of the company that flies the Dragon Flag. Then travellers and some shippers knew what carelessness tinctured with insolence meant, but happily that can be avoided now. The business of Ichang was in full swing, junks bearing the different house-flags were lying abreast of the steamer, some just down the river, others preparing for the up journey. Quite recently the Customs staff has received extensive additions, the question of "quarters" being solved by hiring large Szechuen junks for the new arrivals, as well as for the two missionaries who have returned to resume the work interrupted by the riot.

Our business in Ichang was to prepare for a journey to the west, and the object of these notes is to give some of the impressions received by the way. First, then, a boat must be obtained. This is by no means so easy as may at first appear. Owing to increased traffic and the demand for large boats at Ichang, prices have advanced considerably, and the traveller is lucky if he can strike a fair bargain within the first twenty-four hours. The usual plan for amateurs, globe-trotters and the like is to utilise the services of some one's house-boy who can retail enough "pidgin English" to make himself dimly intelligible and he receives the commission to get a boat "chop chop." Sometimes the steward of the steamer "runs the thing," which he is perfectly willing to do, with the greatest courtesy, providing, of course, that he has a free hand; one such venture is well within memory. Some enterprising travellers from afar had come to "do the gorges." It happened to be a late season and the water was yet high, even late in September, but a boat was hired at an almost staggering price, and a start made. The first half of the First Gorge was made all right and then a mere temporary stop of three days to await falling water was indulged in, to the chagrin of the tourists, whose temper rapidly became worse as the days dragged on. On the third day the boatman was called and by the help of the "English-speaking" cook, was informed that "a start must be made to-morrow morning." The boatmen expostulated strongly and longly, but ultimately succumbed to the inevitable and prepared for the start. In the morning all hands were duly fed, put ashore, and a long rope paid out, then the boat was pushed out from the little cove and gradually came into the full force of the current swishing at the base of a magnificent cliff. The trackers stood in a small recess, on a scanty ledge of rock (the proper path being submerged) and pulled for all they were worth. There were a few moments of suspense, then with a smart snap the rope parted, the boat swung out into the river and commenced a series of rotary movements, which seemed somewhat childish in a boat of its build and proportions. After a rapid run for a long distance down-stream, the shore was finally reached and a mooring place found. By this time the boatman was pretty well scared and the tourists badly enraged. Scene:—boatman with profuse prostrations begging the "great foreign man" to stay till the water should subside—foreigner with fists up and a strong vocabulary—wealthy in explicatives, demanding that the boat set out again at once or he'd "knock fits out of him"—a friendly blow or two being thrown in by way of emphasis. Well, this continued, with some variations, for three days longer and the travellers set out for Shanghai, leaving the boat hands, middle-men and sundry hangers-on, to enjoy their gains.

The ruling prices this season for ordinary four-roomed boats capable of accommodating from three to five persons, is from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty-five taels. Three-roomed boats will go for about one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty taels. This includes boat, trackers, wine money, extra trackers at rapids and all incidentals. When one considers that a crew of thirty all told is needed for a month, besides a small boat, to act as consort, having six more men, the marvel is that it can be done so cheaply, yet time was when foreigners even could command offers ranging from twenty per cent, cheaper than these.

The river has apparently grown busier. One sees flags that promise to become familiar, such as Butterfield and Swire's, Jenkins', and others, flying at the stern of the huge, well-manned junks that in this case must act as pioneers to the long expected "fire-wheel ship" unless the "fire-wheel carriage" happens to come along first and thus verify the hopes of some ardent Chinese.

"How far to the rapids?" is the ever recurring question. It is difficult to say anything about these rapids that will not conflict with what someone else has already said and perhaps written. One man will insist that there is a "direct fall" of ten feet, while another avers that there is no fall at all, but the fact is the aspect of the river changes and what may be true of one season of the year will not be equally true of another. The fact is that at this time of the year there are some pretty respectable rapids that would be difficult of navigation for any kind of craft. Notable among these are the "Shin," the "Yeh" and "Sha Ma" rapids. At these we added from fifty to sixty men, put out double ropes, and were prepared for squalls generally. These rapids present the greatest problem in the increasing traffic in this upper river. For example, at the "Shin" rapid there could not have been less than one hundred junks, large and small, waiting to be towed up. A moderate "wait" is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, the average crew would be about thirty men; thus there are approximately, three thousand persons lying idle from one to two days, to say nothing of the delay of goods in transit and damage to the boats by the pounding and scraping while all are jammed together at the foot of the rapid. There are many rapids to be ascended and delays longer or shorter occur at all of them. What is needed, is some uniform plan, rigorously enforced to get boats up quicker; a good energetic man to regulate matters would greatly facilitate this business and remove a great nuisance from the road. At the entrance to the province of Szechuen one finds the "new road" of which so much has been said, about six feet in average width, solidly faced with stone and raised to a considerable elevation above the river; this road should be a valuable means of communication when the waterway is impassable. It was a huge undertaking. At places the whole roadway was blasted from the solid rock; the over hanging cliff now forms a roofing above the road, chasms had to be bridged, steps built and other difficulties overcome, till the cost must have been enormous, but much of its value is neutralised by the fact that it is incomplete. The provincial authorities of Szechuen have done their part, the road is built quite level with the boundary between that province and Hupeh, and there it stops short. The Hupeh powers appear to have done nothing, so the thing remains a practical failure as a means of inter-communication.

There is no difference in the attitude of the people towards us; in the main it is friendly. The same old stories about the "precious treasure" are retailed. One man gravely told us that some foreigner had offered three hundred taels for a cave in the mountain side but could not procure it because it was filled with treasure, though only a foreigner could get it. To-morrow we expect to reach Kuei-fu the great likin station and point of delay to boats in general. It will be interesting to see how they treat boats with the foreigners aboard; rumour speaks of such delay of cargo junks, ordinarily, as to be more than a nuisance.

(*To be continued.*)

A DISASTROUS GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.

The *Ceylon Observer* gives the following account of the sudden breaking up of a garden party at Government House, Kandy, from a very unexpected cause:—

(*By our very Special Correspondent.*)

KANDY, February 13th.

The newspapers duly advised us that Lady Havelock would hold an "At Home" on Friday, the 12th instant, and I, with others, as in duty bound, wended my way in the direction of the Pavilion to pay my respects, little anticipating that the event would be fraught with pain as well as (though it may appear contradictory) affording great amusement. My approach to the residence of the representative of Royalty was from the north, by what is commonly known as "the back entrance." I found the road lined with carriages of various descriptions, showing that there was a goodly attendance. On reaching the edge of the lawn in front of the buildings, I noticed a hurried movement among a number of the fair sex towards one end of the garden; but there was nothing to attract particular attention for the moment, and I was bent on making my way to the hostess; but before reaching her some one said "look at the dog"—a black dachshund, which I perceived was behaving in a strange manner, yelling out and rolling over now and again. I went towards it in hopes of catching it, but in vain, and found that I had to look to myself and my own protection. I then noticed a lady making a sudden dash at a gallant Colonel, who turned out to be her husband, and she appeared to me to be slapping his face and head. He bore it with apparent equanimity for a few seconds and then rushed off in a frantic state, and hid his head in a bush close by. The Band had been discoursing sweet music, when suddenly there was a dead stop, and the bandsmen were seen throwing down their instruements, and scattering in all directions, except an aged drummer who stuck to his drum and his post, indifferent to what was going on around him. A well-known planter and V. A. rushed off at full speed, but he had a "wretched fall;" his toe coming in contact with a stone, he shortly measured his length on the ground. The sentry in the Pavilion porch, regardless of all rules, rushed off in the direction of the guard-room, evidently to "turn out" the guard and summon his comrades to the rescue. Horses were seen jumping and prancing about, threatening a general smash-up of vehicles, and then there was a general stampede of all carriages, and the ground was soon cleared, leaving only one unfortunate horse, who suffered severely for his driver's rashness in keeping him there. All form and ceremony were scattered to the winds; and it was a case of *sauve qui peut*. Gentlemen and ladies were seen rushing off here and there, gesticulating frantically and beating the air to such an extent that, to a stranger, it must have appeared that he had come across a set of lunatics out for a holiday. Some ladies rushed into the Pavilion, one throwing her hat here, another loosening her hair, and letting fall su dry pins, "pads," &c.; another dropping gloves, fan and sunshade and striking around her; while a third in her haste, regardless of where she was going, stumbled over a stalwart gentleman in white who had sought refuge under a carpet in one of the Pavilion rooms; another rushed upstairs into the private apartments, exclaiming "Where's mamma?" while yet another ran past the guard-room, with her dress pulled over her head, crying out "Appa appa! I say, what is this? What is this?"; while one of the medical profession ran down the road crying out "Aye'oh! Aye oh! I am dead, I am dead." The Commanding Officer of the Volunteers was seen making a "masterly retreat" in the direction of the Queen's Court, with two coolies patting him on the back and paying him other attentions. On arrival near the Town-hall, he was seized upon by two Municipal clerks, who set to work in most orthodox manner to examine his head, and then his face, ears, eyes, while a Singhalese man rushed up from an adjoining boutique with an areca-nut and smeared him with the juice extracted from the husk. A worthy clerico was seen making hasty tracks towards the Colonial Secretary's lodge followed by the Private Secretary; and on bringing up they were seen to practise a *pas de quatre* on the said clerical gentleman's hat! Such scenes had never before been witnessed in the Pavilion or any other grounds. Crowds of natives gathered round each of the entrance gates, eager to know "what was up!" Well, "what was up?" Why all this commotion? Had it been possible for the ghost of Dr. Watts of hymnal celebrity to appear on the scene, he might have gratified his curiosity. He was of an inquisitive turn of mind, as probably most of your readers will be by this time. He wrote: "How doth the little busy bee?" Had he been present he would have ascertained for himself how the busy bee "doth," under certain circumstances at any rate, and would have joined in the general stampede that took place regardless of the presence of the representative of Royalty, with his curiosity gratified. Now to the cause of all this. It was the "bambara," a well-known insect of the genus *apis* of no small proportions. A swarm had settled the previous night on the porch of the Pavilion, and I was informed that a driver of one of the carriages present had, whether accidentally or not, or in pure quiescedness as the Yankee would have it, struck them with his whip. The bees, peaceful and quiet if left alone, resented this treatment; the queen issued her orders; and her soldiers, only too ready to obey her commands, sallied forth in numbers to avenge her offended dignity on the public met together to do honour to our Queen's representative and his worthy spouse! It was a painful and at the same time a laughable ending to what promised to be a happy and pleasant afternoon.

Nearly everyone present was stung more or less, the bees following their victims for long distances; and some are still suffering from the effects. There were great demands for ammonia, sal-volatile, laudanum, and lastly—a capital remedy—hazeline, besides the remedy I mentioned of the juice extracted from the husk of the areca-nut, used commonly by the natives. A horse belonging to Colonel Lowsley was very badly stung, and is suffering a good deal; for a time he could not be got to move.

CHEFOO.

Chefoo, 9th March, 1892.

All has been hurry and scurry here during the past three or four days, with the unexpected arrival of quite a number of steamers from Shanghai and their sudden departure for Tientsin. Some four or five, which were bound up direct, had to put into Chefoo to coal. A change has come o'er the scene, and the bustle and activity of business have completely roused us up from our long and lethargic winter slumber.

I am pleased to be able to announce that yesterday the German Consul here received a telegraphic despatch from his Excellency the German Minister at Peking, directing, on behalf of his Government, that the sum of $100 be divided among the native crew of the Customs' boat that was sent on the 7th ult. to rescue one foreigner (Mr. Freytag) and several Chinese from the wreck of the *Maria*, after their all-night exposure to a furious blizzard.

His Excellency further desires the conveyance to Messrs. Ottaway, Herzog, Freytag, Callander and Voss his warmest felicitations and high appreciation of what he is pleased to consider their splendid behaviour on the occasion in question.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

THE EDITOR, WHO IS ALSO THE MAYOR, HAS A CERTAIN DIGNITY TO MAINTAIN.

BETTER THAN EVER.—In sending out our annual prospectus it is meet that we should add a few more words for the benefit of the public. Three years ago, the first night we arrived in this town, we had to sleep under a wagon on the public square. For nearly a year any one who so desired could kick us and feel sure of getting away without a counter. It was eight months before we could indulge in the luxury of an 80-cent night-shirt.

To-day we are not only owner and editor of the greatest weekly paper in the West, but the roof of the *Kicker* office also covers a grocery, a meat market, a shoe store, a saddlery, a gun shop and a feed store, each and every one an individual property, and all run, like the spokes of a wheel, from a common centre. Further, we are Mayor of this town, having been elected by an overwhelming majority, and are the only citizen deserving the name of capitalist.

The *Kicker* for the coming year will be brighter and better than ever, as a matter of course. We shall introduce new features and new departments, keep the tone up to its high standard and only ask $2 per year for what will really be worth at least $10.

IT LOOKS THAT WAY.—While Major Callahan was going up the alley in the rear of the Post-office the other day he discovered a bundle containing twelve copies of the *Kicker* which had been mailed to a town in Nevada, but which Mr. Wanamaker's Postmaster in this town had no doubt deliberately thrown out in order to spite us. This isn't the first instance by fifty, as our readers are well aware. The Major hit the nail on the head when he came into the office with the bundle and remarked that we would have to "remove" the Postmaster before we could expect anything like decent treatment.

It looks that way. We have had four separate encounters with him, in every one of which we came off first best. He is now carrying two of our bullets in his body, and the doctor succeeded in digging out one or two others. We are not a quarrelsome man, but the editor of the *Kicker* (who is ourself) and the Mayor of this town (who is also ourself) have a certain dignity to maintain, and are also guaranteed certain rights under the sacred Constitution. They will make one more effort toward a restoration of harmony at the Postoffice, and failing to secure it will feel it their duty to give Mr. Wanamaker's man a chance to draw, and then arrange for his wicked soul to wing its flight to other lands.

"WHY HE NEVER LOOKED BEHIND HIM."

"*After this I never looked behind me.*"

This is a very common expression. What do people mean by it? Lot's wife looked behind her and was changed into a pillar of salt. A locomotive driver in America looked behind him one day last summer and so didn't see an open drawbridge in front of him. Hence a wreck and great loss of life. A man in London *failed* to look behind him and was run down by a hansom. What shall we do as a rule? Look behind us or not?

We introduce a man who says he never looked behind him—after a certain time. How are we take his meaning? Why, by letting him explain it.

He goes on to say that one day in February, 1890, he was suddenly seized with dizziness and pain in his head. Like all healthy people, under similar circumstances, he didn't know what to make of it. He says he felt strange and queer, he shivered as though the weather had suddenly turned cold, and then flushed with the heat as though it had turned hot again. What ailed him?

His doctor said he was attacked with influenza, and ordered him to bed. He went to bed. A few days later the fever left him, but the illness did not. It merely assumed another form. His tongue looked like a piece of brown leather, and his skin and the whites of his eyes became yellow, like old parchment. We must all eat to live, but when this man tried to eat, the food went against him, and after he had swallowed it by main force, it caused such pain in the chest, side and stomach that he wished he had let it alone. Then his heart began to palpitate, and he says he felt low, languid, and tired. He had what he calls sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach and a craving which nothing satisfied.

Being unable to take any but liquid food he grew *so weak that he was barely able to walk.* Then his heart troubled him once more, and, to quote his own words, "*as I sat in my chair I could hear my heart thumping as if somebody was pounding me on the back.*"

This showed that the heart had too much work on hand and was struggling under it like a horse trying to carry two men. "I got very little sleep at night," he says, "and would lie awake for hours tossing about on the bed."—This sort of thing is very wearing, and we are not surprised to learn that he lost flesh until little was left of him but skin and bone. "My cheeks," he says, "sank in until they were almost drawn together, and people shook their heads and predicted that my time in this world was nearly up. Still I had all confidence in my physician and kept on taking his medicine. From first to last I took some forty or fifty bottles of it (of all kinds) without benefit.

"Finally, one day the doctor sounded my lungs and asked me if any of our family died of consumption. He said that the heart palpitation was caused by dyspepsia. Then he said I had better take further advice; he could do no more for me. This was after nine months of his treatment. I gave up all hopes of getting better, and, indeed, no one expected me to;

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM $30, SILK LINED.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.

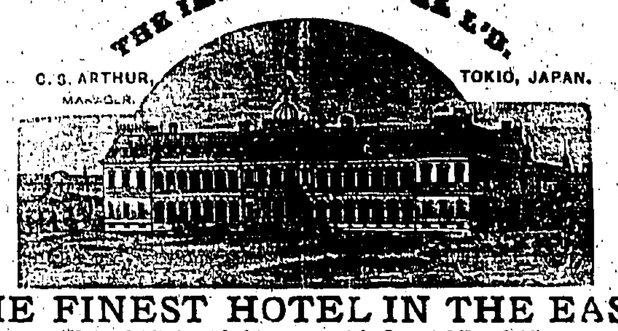
EVENING DRESS TIES and GLOVES.

EVENING DRESS HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO.

EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November 1891 '89

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL L'D.



C. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER. TOKIO, JAPAN.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

RATES, $3 TO $4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

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"It was now winter again; December, 1890. One day I found a little book or pamphlet in the house, that I had never seen before. It was about a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and described a case like mine having been cured by it. Without going into all my hopes and fears on the point, it is enough to say that I got a bottle from Mr. Kirkman, Chemist, Ellerby Lane. I took the contents of that bottle and certainly felt a little better. I took a second and began to eat solid food, which agreed with me.

"*After this I never looked behind me*, though my recovery was a work of time, for I was very much reduced. I stuck to the medicine, and with good reason, and at last got back to my work, strong and well, and have remained so ever since. When I went back to the works the foreman and others gathered round me and asked what had wrought the wonderful change. I answered, "Mother Seigel's Syrup has wrought it." When I said I wished to start work they told me I must first be examined by a doctor. The doctor said I was fit for work and I went to work the next morning, and have never lost a minute since.

"I wish others to know what Seigel's Syrup has done for me, and I give the proprietors permission to publish this brief account of my case. I am a cloth presser by trade and have worked at Messrs. Hepworth & Sons, Clay Pits Lane, for four years." Harvey Askew, 2, Back Timber Place, Ellerby Lane, Leeds.

The doctor was right in saying that the apparent heart trouble in Mr. Askew's case arose from dyspepsia, for dyspepsia was his only ailment. And if he had used Mother Seigel's Syrup in February, 1890, he would have had no tale to tell, for he would have been all right directly. As it is, we are glad that after he did try it he had no relapse. *He never looked behind him.*—[*Adot.*

To-day's Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1892 [209

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March 1892 [325

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March 1892 [326

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Governing Director, with a Statement of Accounts for the year 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1892 [327

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 3.30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, CITY HALL, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891; also to take into consideration certain proposed measures regarding the Import and Export Statistics of the Trade of the Colony.

F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1892. [328

To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, BOWRINGTON.



FRIDAY EVENING, March 18th.

RE-OPENING OF THIS POPULAR SHOW.

OLYMPIAN SPORTS,

SINGLE STICK.

SWORD v. BAYONET.

BROADSWORD, &c., &c.

ALL THE CHOICEST ACTS OF OUR EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

Look out for the International

TUG-OF-WAR.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19th,

The great eight-round boxing contest between

BILLY WATERS AND TED BROWN.

WALTER HARLAND,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1892. [329

BOXING! BOXING! BOXING!

A GENUINE

Eight-round Glove contest

(UNDER MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY RULES)

will take place in

WOODYEAR'S CIRCUS RING,

between

BILLY WATERS,

THE CHAMPION MIDDLE-WEIGHT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

AND

EDWARD BROWN,

the well-known heavy-weight of CINCINNATTI, U. S. A.

on

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19th,

The Principals will enter the Ring at 10 o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private box (six seats)	$12.00
Box seats	2.00
Chairs	1.50
Stalls	1.00
Pit	50

W. HARLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March 1892. [330

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [491

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,—134 per cent. prem., ex. div., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £4.0.0 paid up,—40 per cent. dis., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, $190 per share, sales and buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—$9 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ld.—Founders' shares, £70 per share, sales and sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—1¼ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$91 per share, sales and sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$61 per share sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$102 per share, sellers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—$108, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$305 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$351 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—32 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$37 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$77 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15 per share, sales.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$50 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$8 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$10, sellers.

Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—$1½ per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—65 cents per share, sellers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—$7 per share, sellers.

The Imperial Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1 per share, nominal.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$330 per share, sellers.

The Hochelaga Shipping and Trading Co., Limited—$5 80 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—20 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—£8, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$145 per share, sales.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$50 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$18 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$7 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7 per share, sales and sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$63 per share, sales and sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$23 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—$2 per share, sales.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$35 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$58 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$115 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—$72 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited, —$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—$7 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$42 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$50 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.	2/10⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11¼
Credits at 4 months' sight	2/11¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11⅜
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3.63
Credits, at 4 month's sight	3.76
On India, T. T.	220
On Demand	220¾
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, T. T.	72
Private, 30 days' sight	72¾

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Sachsen*, carrying the mails with dates from Berlin to the 15th ultimo, left Singapore on the 11th instant at 8 p.m., and is due here on the 16th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 11th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ballaroo* left Singapore on the morning of the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 17th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Frigga*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palinurus* left Singapore on the morning of the 10th inst., and is due here on the 17th.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Denbighshire* left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nizam*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 12th instant at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on the 19th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venetia* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left London on the 2nd instant.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Dr. and Mrs. Winslow Anderson.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.
Mr. & Mrs. Armstrong.
Miss Armstrong.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Baker.
Mr. H. Baxter.
Capt. R. D. Beeston.
Miss Bethell.
Mr. Broomhead.
Capt. Burgess-Watson, R.N.
Mrs. E. H. Butler.
Major & Mrs. Chapman.
Mr. S. H. Cohen.
Mr. Lindsay Crawford.
Mr. El. B. Crocker.
Mr. E. Croixade.
Mr. C. J. Cruddos.
Mrs. and Miss Dobson.
Marquis of Downshire.
Mr. Fifer.
Miss Fishbourne.
Mr. and Mrs. Glazier.
Mr. P. V. Grant.
Mr. F. S. Gerrish.
Baron G. de Grunsberg.
Baron A. de Grunsberg.
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Guillig and maid.
Mr. and Mrs. Halford.
Com. R. D. Hitchcock.
Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock.
Miss Hitchcock.
Miss Hogg and friend.
Mr. A. E. Holt.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hudd.
Mr. and Mrs. Hulliman.
Mr. Frank L. Hunger.
Rev. R. Inglis & valet.
Mr. and Mrs. Keir-Mackintosh.
Mrs. Kennedy & maid
Count Koenigsmarlitz.
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lewis.
Mr. C. F. Lindner.
Mr. A. H. Little.
Mr. J. MacGregor.
Mr. W. P. Mason.
Mr. W. Martin, D.D.S.
Mr. G. Martin, D.M.D., D.D.S.
Mr. S. Martin.
Hon. Wm. C. Maxwell.
Mr. James McWilliams.
Lt. & Mrs. R. H. Miner.
Mr. J. Mitchell.
Mr. W. H. Nolan.
Mrs. Norton.
Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien, Colonial Secretary.
Miss O'Brien.
Mr. and Mrs. Playford.
Mr. V. Pirie.
Miss Plume.
Mr. G. Pott.
Mr. F. H. Sawyer.
Mrs. Saltus.
Miss Schofield.
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Searing.
Mr. Fred. A. Shean.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Shaw.
Mrs. Stewart.
Miss Stewart.
Miss Strobele.
Capt. Swann.
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Thayer.
Master Grover Thayer.
Captain A. Tillett.
Mr. F. F. Tuckett.
Major Turner.
Major the Hon. and Mrs. Turnour.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Walkinshaw.
Mrs. Way.
Miss Fanny Wilcox.
Colonel Wilson.
Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G.
Mr. Henry Woodruff.
Mrs. Watkins
Mr. J. G. Watkyns.
Mr. Arthur Young.
Mr Emil Zobel.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 15th March,—Pakhoi, and Hoihow 16th General.—Wieler & Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German steamer, 552, W. T. Schaefer, 16th March,—Iloilo 12th March, Wood.—Wieler & Co.

OCEANA, German steamer, 1,628, J. Behrens, 16th March,—Kobe 10th March, Rice and General.—Siemssen & Co.

WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,908, R. B. Brown, 16th March,—New York 19th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANDJOUR, Russian corvette, 16th March,—from Whampoa.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Asagao, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.
Chi-yuen, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Nanchang, British steamer, for Swatow.
Alwine, German steamer, for Hoihow.
Rio, German steamer, for Saigon.
Laju, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

March 15, *Keemun*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
March 15, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
March 15, *Fooksang*, British str., for Canton.
March 16, *Ask*, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.
March 16, *Sishan*, British steamer, for Swatow.
March 16, *Sussex*, British steamer, for Saigon.
March 16, *Cyclops*, British str., for Singapore.
March 16, *Nanchang*, British str., for Swatow.
March 16, *Laju*, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
March 16, *Asagao*, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
March 16, *Chi-yuen*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Cosmopolit*, str., from Iloilo.—1 Chinese.
Per *Oceana*, str., from Kobe.—Dr. Shott.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa* to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India *via* Bombay.—Per *Rohilla* to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona* on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Oceana* on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gwalior* on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Lightning* on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro* on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Hiroshima Maru* on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Taiyuan* on Monday, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, *via* Madras, and Mauritius.—Per *Oxus* on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama & San Francisco.—Per *China* on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 0.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French contract packet *Oxus* will be despatched on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, with Mails for United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ* Marseilles, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichéry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes, coin, or jewellery, and, where registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 14th March,—Yokohama 6th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BENGLOE, British steamer, 1,158, R. Farquhar, 14th March,—Moji 9th March, Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHINA, American steamer, W. B. Seabury, 13th March,—San Francisco 17th Feb., Honolulu 25th, and Yokohama 8th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 8th Feb.,—Manila 5th February, General.—Shewan & Co.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 3,003, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 7th March,—Vancouver 14th Feb., and Yokohama 29th, General.—C. P. Railway Steamship Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
Continued.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac,—Hongkong Government tender.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 13th March,—Swatow 12th March General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,819, B. Blanke, 9th March,—Yokohama 1st March, Hogo 3rd, and Nagasaki 5th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,602, F. Speck, 11th March,—Bombay 22nd Feb., and Singapore 4th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HIROSHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,031, J. H. Pyne, 13th March,—Batavia 12th Feb., Coal and General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, Jackson, 14th March,—Samarang 23rd Feb., and Sourabaya 3rd March, Sugar.—Yuen Fat Hong.

LIGHTNING, British steamer, 2,124, J. G. Spence, 13th March,—Calcutta 26th Feb., Penang 4th March, and Singapore 7th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

MACDUFF, British steamer, 1,882, E. Porter, 15th March,—Singapore 8th March, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Goddard, 15th March,—Foochow 10th March, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

ROHILLA, British steamer, 2,174, C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., 15th March,—Shanghai 12th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

RIO, German steamer, 1,009, F. P. Ulderup, 9th March,—Saigon 5th March, Rice and General—Wieler & Co.

ROMULUS, German steamer, 1,750, W. Bernd, 8th March,—Nagasaki 4th March, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,578, W. Breitung, 15th March,—Karatzu 10th March, Coal.—Siemssen & Co.

TORRINGTON, British steamer, 1,563, Geo. R. Berwick, 2nd Feb.,—Hamburg, *viâ* Touron 31st January, Coal and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, Feb.,—Calcutta 31st Jan., Penang 8th Feb., and Singapore 12th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 674, A. W. R. Cobban, 15th March,—Manila 15th March, General.—Shewan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALLONBY, British bark, 1,400, Fraser, 13th March,—Cardiff 29th September, Coal.—Order.

BASUTO, German barque, 348, Eggert, 7th March,—Amoy 2nd March, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 870, C. M. Noyes, 2nd Jan.,—Portland, Oregon 31st Oct., Spars and Lumber.—Order.

DARRA, British barque, 945, Brown, 20th Feb.,—Captain.

DOROTHY, British barque, 310, Angus Croad, 21st Feb.,—Catanauan 31st January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutter's Island.—Chinese Customs.

GOV. ROBIE, American ship, 1,627, A. Nichols, 30th Nov.,—New York 7th July, Kerosine Oil.—Order.

IMACOS, Norwegian barque, 577, L. Olsen, 9th March,—Singapore 21st January, Timber.—Chinese.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,490, Smithwick, 25th Jan.,—New York 14th August, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

PAPA, German barque, 748, F. W. Thom, 19th Feb.,—Hamburg 19th Sept., General.—Siemssen & Co.

TARAPACA, British barque, 495, H. Kennett, 2nd March,—Foochow 28th Feb., Ballast.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Intimations.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

HONGKONG,

(London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

PIANOS By all the best makers in the World.

PIANOS—New and Second Hand for Cash at HOME PRICES.

PIANOS purchased by MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS and ORGANS for HIRE from $8 per month.

PIANOS TUNED by thoroughly efficient Tuners.

PIANOS thoroughly REPAIRED OR REBUILT. (Estimates given).

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [908

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 18, Queen's Road Central. [185

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:—

"It is the best Disinfectant I know."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. 69

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of Japan	Tuesday...	Mar. 29th.
Empress of China	Tuesday...	Apl. 26th.
Empress of India	Tuesday...	May 17th.

THE R. M. S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," Lieut. G. A. Lee, R.N.R., Commander, sailing at Noon, on 29th March, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *viâ* SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	Ord. Way Fares.	Prepaid return.—4 mos.	Prepaid return.—12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, B.C.	225	338	394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.	225	338	394
Portland, Ore., San Francisco	225	338	394
Banff Calgarry, Alba	255	383	447
Winnipeg, Man	275	413	482
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn	285	428	499
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo	295	443	517
Milwaukee, Wis	295	443	517
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.	295	443	517
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	305	458	534
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	305	458	534
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.	305	458	534
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.	305	458	534
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.	310	465	543
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.	310	465	543
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.	310	465	543
Liverpool and London *via* Liverpool	325	575	650
Paris, *via* Liverpool and London	345	not Issued	
Havre, *via* Liverpool	335	not Issued	
Bremen, "	345	not Issued	
Hamburg, "	335	not Issued	

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent.
Office, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1892. [3

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENT FOR RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED EXTRA PRIME PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

Also

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux et fils finest old BRANDY COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FOR THE

TULE LIFE PRESERVER AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the LEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Creolin Pearson

Acknowledged by the scientific world as the MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT DEODORISER and GERMICIDE.

Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used by everybody without the slightest apprehension of danger.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1892. [285

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, *via* OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China Wednesday 23rd Mar.
City of Peking Saturday 16th April.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.	$225.00
To Liverpool and London	325.00
To Paris and Bremen	345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	30 day Tickets.	Continuous Trip Tickets.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn	292.90	
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis	299.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.30	301.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.25	304.20
Detroit, Mich	304.95	302.75
Cleveland, Ohio	306.55	305.00
Toronto, Canada	309.95	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn	310.25	307.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.90	311.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	313.00
Philadelphia, Penn	319.75	312.50
New York	319.75	315.00
Boston, Mass	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months$337.50
12 months$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1892. [

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TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak, and at "BELILIOS TERRACE."

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HOUSE No. 31, Pok-fu-lum Road, "WEST VILLA."

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

BUNGALOW, "DELMAR," Yow-ma-tee.

GODOWNS or OFFICES, First Floor at back of "MARINE HOUSE."

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BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1892. [374

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"STILLINGFLETE."

FIVE ROOMED detached HOUSE on Peak Road near the Albany.

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Hongkong, 5th March, 1892. [285

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TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

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Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. 26

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"TUSCULUM," MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1892. [331

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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Oceanic Thursday, 28th April.
Gaelic Saturday 21st May.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.	$225.00
To Liverpool and London	325.00
To Paris and Bremen	345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

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DESTINATION.	30 day Tickets.	Continuous Trip Tickets.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn	292.90	
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis	299.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.30	301.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.25	304.20
Detroit, Mich	304.95	302.75
Cleveland, Ohio	306.55	305.00
Toronto, Canada	309.95	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn	310.25	307.00
Niagara Fall, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.90	311.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	313.00
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Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central,

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1892 [

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Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER WHITE, at No. 1, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.